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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1875. NO 187.

SECOND EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

MORE QUESTIONS FOR BEECHER.

HIS MEMORY GREATLY WEAKENED.

The Confession and Retraction Discussed.

Cruel Conundrums Respecting the Pistol Scene—The Letter of Apology—Its Origin—Its Paternity—Its Meaning—And, Incidentally, All About It.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The attendance at the great scandal trial this morning was very early increased, and a hundred of personal friends had no tickets thronged the corridors, but were unable to gain admission. Judge Neilson was accompanied to the bench by Judge Dwight, of Wisconsin, Robert Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, Hon. T. B. Smith, of Chicago, Judge Peabody and Luther Marshall, who were accommodated with seats there. Among the defendant's lawyers was District Attorney Pierpie, of New York. Mr. Beecher counted the stand at ten minutes after eleven. Mr. Fullerton called attention to the absence of Mr. Beach, but said he would go on without him. The witness corrected a portion of his testimony given yesterday in regard to letters from Mrs. Tilton. He said: "They were given to my wife to the investigating Committee of seven." The cross-examination of the defendant was then continued, as follows:

THE MEMORABLE 30TH OF DECEMBER.

When I went to Mr. Moulton's with him on the 30th of December, 1870, he locked the door; I did not say anything to me then, but broke to me after; I was not surprised at his locking the door; there was no excitement manifested by Moulton, except in his general manner; it raised no alarm in me. After locking the door he took the key from it, and asked me to be present at the interview, supposing him and I were going to discuss business; he did it was better I should go with Tilton at once, and no business relations with Tilton then, and had since 1870 or 1871. I suppose the 30th of December 30th would be brought up by Tilton, and so I wished Moulton to be present; his interview lasted about from half an hour to an hour; I did not see any person there except Moulton and Tilton. ——— said this conversation. "This is a dream; I must believe that Elizabeth would say such unjustifiable story." The charges made by Tilton were those of improper advances to a wife, and this was all I said in reply. I was indignant at that charge and all its concomitants. When he charged me with alienating affections of his wife it caused me no regret or sorrow. It was when he charged me with having placed his sister-in-law between himself and wife that I felt nothing but contempt for him, as he was tempting to bully me. I do not recollect at the time we met any reason for seeking that interview; he did not tell me that the letter to Bowen of the 25th would cause a revelation of scenes about his wife. He did recall his letter, but gave me no distinct reason other than a general statement. The reason I did not ask him for one was I thought he was going to give it to me. He tore up the paper and threw the fragments away; he said he tore up his wife's paper so that there should be no record of it; Tilton made no demand for one, nor did he ask me to see Bowen. I do not know that he gave any answer for seeking its interview, nor did I ask him for any after he made the charge I went away. When I made the charges against me I kept silent because he was talking and indicated to me that he did not want to be interrupted by his loose manner and kind of general gesture; he was silent under the intimation of Tilton; I wished to tell the whole story. Before saying the house that night, I did not believe any of the charges of improper solicitation or liking by Tilton to his wife to me. They were true, but I thought he believed them true; but I did not think his wife told him so, left thick room in a divided and perplexed state of mind.

GETTING ELIZABETH'S RETRACTION.

I left Moulton and went to Tilton's house; Moulton accompanied me. I never asked him the way if he had seen Elizabeth's confession, nor do I think he spoke to me that I the nature of the interview with Tilton. On the way to Moulton's, it was evident to me that Tilton and Moulton had conferred about the matter, but it was not my way to ask him if he knew it. It was not at my desire or request that Moulton accompanied me to Tilton's; I thought it was an act of courtesy. I found Mrs. Tilton in the left hand room from front, informed her of the charges her husband had made against me. She was dressed in her night dress when I met her; she had retired for the night; she was ill, and I suppose had retired early in the night, being confined to her bed. I said I had just come from an interview with her husband; that he had been making serious charges against me. When I said he charged me with alienating her affections from him, she made no response; she shed tears, which fell down her cheeks. I so said he charged me with creating discord in his family, and she made no response. She made no response. I said: "He told me you had transferred your affections to me." She made no response to this, and the tears continued falling down her cheeks. When I told her of the alleged improper advances, and asked her if she had told him so, and she bowed her head, I ejaculated with surprise and said: "You know this is not true." I plied her in these charges and asked her how she could have done such a thing. She said I could not help it.

I was tired out with his persecution; he importuned and persuaded me; he then spoke of an interview, in July, she said with him, when he said that if she confessed her alien love to him, and he confessed his, they would get along better and all would be harmony again. She said I promised to do what I could. "You ought to write a retraction of these charges. She said it might unsettle her husband, and I said it might be for my self-defense. He said I had taken an unfair advantage, and I said that unfair advantage had been taken of me. I think he read Mrs. Tilton's letter calling for the return of the retraction, and he said, in this connection, that it would be an act of meanness to retain it; I said, I would if I did. I was left without my defense; he said, "Give it to me and I will keep it for your protection, or burn it." I gave it to him out of a drawer, and after some further conversation he withdrew.

WITNESS CONTRADICTS MRS. TILTON.

Mr. Fullerton read the letter dated midnight, December 30th, from Mr. Tilton to Rev. Mr. Beecher, in which she told him of Beecher getting a letter of retraction.

Q. I understand you to say you think this letter, or part of it, was read to you? A. I am under that impression; I cannot affirm it.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read it. [Reading:] "December 30, 1870, midnight. My Dear Husband—I desire to leave with you, before going to sleep, a statement that Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening, and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers." Did you ask her any such question as that? A. No, sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read on. [Reading.] "And I replied solemnly that I would, in case the matter was at any other person than my husband." Did she so reply to you? A. No, sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read further. [Reading.] "Henry Ward Beecher called with a letter, which I replied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser except my husband." Did you promise that you would only use that against any accuser other than her husband? A. No, sir; I did not promise to use it as against anything but on inquiry among my own friends in the church.

Mr. Fullerton [reading]—"This letter was designed by him to vindicate himself against all other persons save only yourself." Was that addressed by her to you in that conversation? A. I think not, sir.

Mr. Fullerton [reading]—"I was ready to offer him this letter, because he said, with pain, that my letter in your hands, addressed to him, dated December 2, had struck him dead and ended his usefulness." Did you say thas to her? A. I did not.

Mr. Fullerton [reading]—"You and I are both pledged to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties. Affectionately, Elizabeth." I ask you again whether that letter was read to you that night, or its contents made known to you? A. I can't say it was, but I can't affirm more than that degree.

THE MAKING DURING THE RETRACTION.

Q. Did you expect a call from Tilton that night? A. I don't remember whether I did so or not.

Q. I understand you went up stairs into your bed room? A. We did.

Q. And I believe you closed the door? A. We did.

Q. Why did you go to your bed room? A. It was the most convenient room to go to.

Q. Did you usually take visitors there. A. I usually took them into the parlor.

Q. Why didn't you hold this interview with Moulton in the parlor? A. Because it would be more convenient to hold it in the bed room, as I wished it to be private.

Q. Then didn't, when, any one to know what that interview was to be? A. No, sir.

Q. And you didn't know what it was to be, did you? A. No, sir; I supposed it to be on this general subject.

Q. Had you any intimation, before Moulton came there, that he was coming at all? A. I don't remember that I did.

Q. Why, I understand you to say that he told you it was not honorable for you to get a retraction? A. I don't recollect that any part of the conversation I remember he made that allegation.

Q. Well, was your only reply that you thought it was honorable? A. I discussed with him the right of having a shield against such a charge.

Q. Well, upon the theory that the charge was false and that you were innocent, did you think it was a subject for discussion? A. Innocence has nothing to do with it. If that was made public and was believed by the public, my innocence would not be any defense to me.

Q. Did you think the retraction would be any defense to you? A. I thought it would certainly lay the foundation for a proper defense.

Q. Well, he said also, that to give it up would promote the object which you had in view, namely, a reconciliation between you and Mr. Tilton? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Evarts—He didn't say that.

Mr. Beach—He says so now.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Beecher says so. Wasn't your object to get a reconciliation? A. My object was to have peace.

Q. And you would get that through a reconciliation, wouldn't you? A. One would naturally expect it, but I don't undertake to say I thought I could get peace through a reconciliation. That is a modern question, and didn't come up in that way. It was in a old fashioned way.

Q. Well, did you then think you were then to be reconciled to Theodore Tilton? A. If he was reconciled to me, and there was a conciliation, it would have to be with Tilton.

Q. And in order to get a reconciliation, you gave up the retraction? A. I was willing to get a reconciliation through the kind offices—but better understanding and settlement of all misunderstanding—through Moulton, I expected to have a reconciliation.

Q. Then you thought that Theodore Tilton had any just cause for anger because you had obtained the retraction? A. I don't think he had a just cause of anger for my obtaining that retraction.

Q. Well, then, in what view were you to be reconciled—you two gentlemen? A. Through the kindly offices of Moulton, bringing us together and having explanations.

Q. And so you gave the retraction in order that you might be brought together and have explanations? A. No; I gave up the retraction by persuasions to that effect, namely, that that would better accomplish a mutual understanding and reconciliation than it would for me to keep the retraction and leave Tilton in a repugnant and excited state of mind.

Q. In what sense did you expect to have a reconciliation, on the theory that the charge was false? Theodore Tilton knew it to be false? A. Ah! I knew it to be false; I don't say that Theodore Tilton knew it to be false.

Q. Well, before giving up that evidence, why didn't you ascertain something about that and investigate it? A. There were various ways in which it could be ascertained.

Q. Well, I ask you why you didn't come at it in one of those ways? A. Because I thought I could better.

Q. To give up that defense to Mr. Tilton? A. To give up the whole difficulty, so that there should be no need of defense.

Q. Would you get rid of the difficulty if it were a false charge and Tilton's wife to come it to be false? A. If he thought it to be true and renewed it, there might be a difficulty.

Q. Did not you contemplate that condition of things as possible? A. I don't think I did; I certainly did not look for the whole case through.

Q. Didn't you think it probable that he would renew the charges? A. I don't recollect that I thought that; I have no distinct recollection of that. I did think that Moulton was in possession of the ground of the charges, and had not, and his assurances that the matter could be amicably adjusted by his kind offices, convinced I did nothing to confirm the allegation of Tilton.

Q. Well, now, Mr. Beecher, Moulton, you say, was a friend of Tilton? A. I understood so.

Q. An intimate friend of his? A. I understood so.

Q. And come to you for the purpose of getting you to go to Moulton's house? A. I understood so.

Q. Well, you were willing to trust your evidence into the hands of your bitterest enemy, the man who brought this charge against you? A. He was not my probable enemy.

Q. Was not your probable enemy? A. Moulton was not my probable enemy.

Q. I say you were willing to trust this evidence to your probable enemy, Moulton? A. Moulton pledged, as a man of honor, that they would remain in his keeping, the one and the other.

Q. Or destroyed? A. Or destroyed with the other.

Q. You were willing to give it up to the friend of Tilton? A. I was willing to give it up to Moulton on the representation that I have offered to me.

Q. Were you induced to give up the letter in answer to what Elizabeth said in this note you refer to? A. I deferred to her wish in the matter to a considerable extent.

Q. Very well. Well, you deferred to the wish of the woman who had made these charges against you in writing. Did you suppose she had made it under coercion or made voluntarily? A. I don't recollect that that was the thought passed through my mind, sir.

Q. Wouldn't you probably have revolved that question in your own mind? A. I don't say that.

Q. One moment. Were you willing, in order to gratify her desire in that respect, to give up your defense? A. Be kind enough to state the question again; I have lost the connection for a moment.

Q. I understand you to say that the request of Mrs. Tilton in this letter had something to do with your conclusion to give the retraction up? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, when you gave it up, did you regard her as having made this charge against you under coercion, or did you arrive at the conclusion that she had made it voluntarily? A. There was a case again of my divided judgment.

Q. Then I ask you this question: In your divided judgment why didn't you ascertain something in regard to the good faith of Mrs. Tilton—learn whether she had made it under coercion or duress—before you gratified that wish to give up your only defense at the request of Theodore Tilton who assaulted her? I ask you why you didn't do so? A. I don't know.

Q. That is satisfactory. Moulton was to stand between you and harm? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What harm did you believe he might ward off? A. The harm of being charged by an indignant husband with defiling his bed and ravaging his wife, with her written charge at his back.

Q. You thought it would be just as well to give the retraction for him to keep it, as to keep it yourself? A. I thought he would keep it safely from the charge, and that he, as a gentleman of honor pledged to me and I supposed him to be a gentleman of honor—high honor, and I considered it just as safe in his hands as in mine. He swore that they should stand together, that one one and the other.

Q. That was done before you gave it to him? A. That was done before I gave it to him, sir.

Q. And you gave it to him while you thought his single might be retracted? A. I did.

Q. You anticipated, then, as I understand you, you anticipated that Tilton might renew this charge against you, when you gave this retraction to Moulton? A. I don't think it took that distinctive form. I thought trouble might come from the circulation of such a charge, but I didn't think it would cause trouble in any other channel.

Q. Mrs. Tilton read to you Did you say this: "Moreover, from the anger and fury of Tilton, I apprehended this charge was made by him"—is made by him it should be—"and supported by the accusation of his wife, was both at once publicly pressed against you, and that if it was I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it." Do you remember that? A. I don't.

Q. Look at it and see. Did you not say that in accounting for the condition in which you were on the night of the 31st, when you separated, that he should call upon you the following Sunday afternoon to report to you how Tilton received the return of that retraction? A. Very likely, but I have no remembrance of it whatever.

Q. Have you any impression upon the subject? A. None, except that which springs from reasoning.

Q. Well, do you recollect what time he arrived there on the 1st? A. Yes; about three o'clock.

Q. And where did your interview take place? A. In the study, third story back room.

Witness here described the interview substantially as in his direct testimony, and the examination continued as follows:

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, you have given us what Moulton said in vindication of Tilton upon that occasion. Did you say anything at that time in regard to your participation in the accusation—the false accusation, as you say it was? A. I was guilty of making improper advances to his wife? A. I stated, as near as I can recollect, that the charge of alienation was.

Q. Now just drop that, if you please; that is not the point. Did you say a word to him about the improper advances that had been charged. Did you say one word to Francis B. Moulton, or Tilton, in vindication? A. I did not know whether I did or not.

Q. Well, what do you think now? A. Well, I presume I did.

Q. He laid it on the foot of the bed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you think it at all extraordinary for him to remove a pistol from his pocket after taking his overcoat off? A. No, sir; I can't say that I did.

Q. He made no threat? A. No threat.

Q. Nor did he make any gesture that he was going to use it in a hostile manner? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor did you think that he used it for the purpose of intimidation or caution? A. No, sir.

Q. What do you think about it now—that he meant to intimidate you? A. I presume so; did not.

Q. You did not regard, then, the presentation of that pistol to you your view in any hostile light on his part? A. No, sir.

Q. You recollect heretofore of making a statement in regard to that part of the interview, Mr. Beecher? A. I recollect of making a statement before the committee.

Q. See if this recalls to your recollection what that statement was. [Reading.] "He made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat and, with some emphatic remarks, showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau, and I gave the paper to him." Do you recollect making that statement? A. I don't recollect that I did, but I presume I did.

Q. Would you did make it? Didn't you intend to have it inferred that the pistol was used for some purposes of intimidation? Intended to infer by that conversation, at the time, that precise idea.

Q. That's not an answer to my question, Mr. Beecher. I am calling for your recollection on this question. Didn't you intend, when you made that statement which was read to you, to have it inferred, at least, that the pistol was taken out by Moulton for the purpose of influencing your action with reference to the retraction? A. I don't recollect that I did.

Q. Do you remember of making this statement, referring to that scene, pressing the light I have just read, namely: "He was under great excitement and he made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat and, with some emphatic remark, showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau near which he stood?" A. I don't remember making it; I presume if it is printed there as a part of my statement I did make it, or I would not made it.

Q. I understood you to say you did not make it there with the view of having the inference drawn that the pistol had anything to do with the retraction? A. So far as I can recollect, I did not.

Q. Did you intend at that time, or suppose, that such an inference as that would be drawn? A. I do not remember that I did.

Q. Why did you think it necessary then to introduce that pistol scene into the narration? A. In order that I might give, as nearly as I could, the picture that arose to my memory.

THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

Q. Was it not agreed between you and Moulton, on the night of the 31st, when you separated, that he should call upon you the following Sunday afternoon to report to you how Tilton received the return of that retraction? A. Very likely, but I have no remembrance of it whatever.

Q. Have you any impression upon the subject? A. None, except that which springs from reasoning.

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Q. See if this recalls to your recollection what that statement was. [Reading.] "He made no verbal,

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

THE merchants and business men of Baltimore are talking about establishing a Chamber of Commerce or Grand Central Exchange.

WE WISH those foreign ecclesiastics who lately came hither from Rome would give McCLOSKEY his red hat and be done with it. We are tired of seeing notices of it in the papers every day.

NEW YORK supplied the Democratic candidate for President in 1864, 1868, and 1872. Ohio now suggests that New York has had her share and should let some other State have a chance. TILDEN is requested to take notice.

THE National Butter and Egg Association has resolved that artificial coloring is a legitimate part of the art of butter making. Next grocers will claim that the mixing of chicory with coffee is a legitimate part of their business.

SENATOR GORDON says it is too early to put a Confederate soldier upon the Democratic National ticket. He might have added that it is unnecessary, also, as the Northern Democrats are more willing to do dirty work than even a Confederate would be.

BALTIMORE, as well as Philadelphia, is making pretensions to rival New York as a grain market. The sales of corn alone, last week, aggregated 400,000 bushels, the sales per day often running as high as those of the New York market. The storage capacity of the Baltimore elevators is about 2,000,000 bushels.

WE HAVE given "Parallax" one hearing, and that must suffice him, for the present. Our space is too valuable to be given up to astronomical discussions, just now; and unless some one answers him, through our columns, and so opens the way for a reply from him, we must be excused from further service in the matter.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the term "capital employed" by a banker in his business, in the revenue act of 1866, does not include moneys borrowed by him from time to time, temporarily, in the ordinary course of his business, but applies only to the property or moneys of the banker set apart from other uses, permanently invested in the business.

HON. JULIAN C. BURROWS, of Michigan, one of the rising men of the Republican party, and a very eloquent speaker, has consented to be present at the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, on the 26th of May, and will address a public meeting there, that evening. Mr. BURROWS is a native Pennsylvanian, having been born at North East, Erie county, and represents the Kalamazoo district in Congress.

SINCE 1869 calf hair and cotton goods have been imported at an average duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. The mixture of wool discovered by microscopic tests changes the classification, and makes calf hair goods liable to duty as wool goods at fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. This change in the classification of hair goods will, it is thought, add one and a half million dollars annually to the customs revenue.

THE following table will show the total value and duty of foreign merchandise entered into consumption in the United States from 1867 to 1874, inclusive:

Year.	Value.	Duty.
1867	$400,229,157	$138,503,256
1868	355,734,108	149,351,778
1869	414,256,243	176,357,584
1870	435,958,605	191,513,954
1871	518,739,518	232,146,673
1872	626,912,888	212,619,105
1873	642,136,043	191,529,042
1874	568,865,754	169,522,285

THE Ravenna *Democrat* ought to know. It speaks thus of the late Democratic Legislature of Ohio:

The present Legislature will stand in history, so far as its Democratic majority is concerned, as incompetent, trifling, unpatriotic, intensely, blindly partisan, reckless, unscrupulous and corrupt.

And yet, in the course of a few weeks, this Ravenna *Democrat* will be as busy as a bee in trying to elect just such another body as that which it here denounces. See if it does not.

"TEXAS STEERS" is what the Democrats call the "Independents" in Illinois. The latter were driven, easily enough, into the Democratic cattle-yard, and ran with the drove as long as affairs moved along smoothly; but as soon as any one of them took a scare at something unusual, the drove was scattered in the twinkling of an eye. The Democrats want a more tractable kind of cattle than this, and the "Texas steers" are not to blame for getting scared in the company they were forced to keep. Nothing but a natural born Democrat can stand that kind of association long.

A WASHINGTON CITY paper finds fault with one of our Lancaster county poetesses for representing the robins as building their nests in April, "under the barn eaves low." As a general rule, robins do not build their nests under the eaves of barns; but this is an exceptional April; and with snow on the ground in the Lancaster valley, eight inches deep on the thirteenth of April, the robins may well be justified in taking a new departure from their old practice, and building their nests out of reach of the snow. DARWIN is particularly requested to note this instance of *variation*, and the formation of a new species of robins.

THE sure way to the Democratic heart is to be beaten by the people. FITZGERALD, who was so corrupt and unfit, that even Cincinnati spewed him out of her mouth, at the late election as the Democratic candidate for Police Judge, by 4,000 majority, although the Democratic majority on the rest of the ticket was 5,000, has just been chosen President of the City Council by the Democratic majority of that body. His rejection by the people was his passport to the favor of the Democratic leaders. The popular vote showed him to be odious and vile in popular estimation; and for that very reason, it is to be supposed, he was *coral-Republican-Democrat*, who failed to get the straight-out Democrat vote.

We hope these facts will be a warning. Let us hear no more *blather* about the *Liberal Republican element*. It is not worth notice. The Democracy triumphs when it asserts its principles, and supports those who comprehend and maintain them.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS

There appears to be a hitch in the arrangements, somewhere, among the Democrats in this State. It was generally understood at Harrisburg, during the winter, that the WALLACE ring of the party had settled upon DILL, for Governor, and PLAYFORD for State Treasurer; but since the adjournment of the Legislature it is given out that DILL is off. Whether he has seen the handwriting on the wall, which made his knees smite together with terror, or whether he has been found lacking in availability, does not yet appear, the only thing certain being that he is out of the way. WALLACE, of course, will name the man to take his place, unless the BLACK-BUCKALEWS should be more numerous than they at present seem to be.

ROSS, of Montgomery, was WALLACE'S man, last year, for Supreme Judge, and he was cheated out of that nomination by a combination of CLYMER and BUCKALEW upon WOODWARD, although WALLACE had, when the Convention met, a clear majority of the Convention in his favor. On a test vote he secured his own election as President of the Convention; yet his opponents took the nomination out of his very fingers, and floored him in the house of his friends. This shows what can be done under favoring circumstances; and although WALLACE is, to-day, owing to his position as United States Senator, the strongest man in his party in this State, it is not impossible, as as this incident shows, to circumvent and defeat him.

Under ordinary circumstances WALLACE would, we venture to guess, prefer Ross to every one else; but it is somewhat improbable that he will venture upon a second experiment with the same candidate. A man beaten in one encounter, does not come up to the second as fresh as at the first. If he goes to grass on the first round, with his peepers bunged, his opponent is almost sure to draw the claret from him on the second. We judge, therefore, that Ross will have to step down; and that the struggle for the Democratic nomination will lie between MONAGHAN, of Chester, TRUNKEY, of Mercer, and NOYES, of Clinton.

JOHN MILLER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, champions MONAGHAN; and as he is versed in all the political trickery learned in a long service in his party in Philadelphia, he will prove to be WALLACE'S rock ahead, unless WALLACE accepts MONAGHAN, which he is not likely to do.

The Liberals represented by CURTIN and MCCLURE, would like to take advantage of this change in the programme, and force the Democrats, if possible, to put CURTIN at the head of their ticket; but WALLACE is not yet blind enough to commit that act of political suicide. It is probable that BLACK and BUCKALEW would fall into such a trap, as that is about their style; but WALLACE is too wise a rat to bite at any such bait.

The occasion is one that calls for wise and prudent leadership; and it remains to be seen whether Mr. WALLACE is gifted with the requisite qualities for the place he is in. MILLER has cheek enough to relieve him of all the burdens of his position, but WALLACE cannot afford to abnegate the duties which fall upon him. He must either lead or be driven into exile; and his course, in choosing the head of the ticket for the coming campaign, will demonstrate whether he is gifted or not, with the capacity for handling his forces wisely and prudently.

The Republican nomination for Governor is conceded to General HARTRANFT, so that there is no struggle, there. The Republican candidate for State Treasurer will probably come from the West, and will be, judging from the names presented, not only a new man, but an unexceptionable one. The Republican ticket will therefore be a strong one, to begin with; and upon the whole, we are inclined to commend DILL, for the clear foresight of the result which most probably led him to decline a hopeless nomination.

THE Court of Appeals, of New York, which is made up mainly of Democrats, and is relied upon as its principal support by the corrupt Canal Ring of that State, has come to the conclusion, it is said, to release TWEED from his imprisonment, on the ground that the court below had no power to sentence him separately on the separate counts of the same indictment.

It matters little upon what ground he is to be released, if that ground had not been discovered, some other would have been. Where there is a will there is a way. The will was unquestionable, in this case, and the way has been found. The material fact is that TWEED, the greatest political scoundrel of the age, is to be released from prison by a Democratic court; and the public will be just as correct in their conclusions if they infer that he is to be released solely because he is a Democrat and still possessed of power, as they will be to conclude that there was a legal defect in his conviction.

The release of TWEED was, it was understood and openly charged last fall, a part of the bargain which accomplished TILDEN'S election as Governor. The party was suffering by having its legitimate head in prison; and as soon as he gets out it can march all the freer for having the right man in front.

A PRESBYTERIAN CENTENNIAL is suggested, from various quarters, in connection with the meeting of the Synod of Pittsburgh, to be held next fall. More than a hundred years have elapsed since Presbyterianism was established in Western Pennsylvania; and while one or two congregations have already celebrated their centennial, others are preparing to do so within the present year. In addition to these local celebrations, which are proper and commendable, it is urged that a general commemorative observance of the planting of the church in this region would be productive of much good. Some suggest that the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Dr. MCMILLAN, which will occur early in the ensuing fall, would be a fitting occasion. Others think that any centennial observance, by a Synod or Presbytery, should be postponed until 1881, which will complete the century since the organization of the Presbytery of Redstone, the first Presbytery formed west of the Alleghenies. No definite plan has been agreed upon, and the matter will probably come up for discussion at the meeting of the alumni of the Western Theological Seminary, to be held in Allegheny next week.

WE HAVE not the least doubt about a general revival of trade, both East and West; but we are not inclined to regard the increase of advertisements in such papers as the New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Ledger* as any proof of it. The increase of advertisements in that class of papers does not come from revived trade, but from men out of employment; from women out of work; from landlords with houses and stores to let; from real estate agents with property on hand that does not go off from places of amusement; and from a class of small dealers in distress. The regular advertising sheets to which men in active business resort, do not show any remarkable increase in their advertisements. That class, as a rule, do not advertise much in such papers as the *Herald* and *Ledger*.

There is, notwithstanding this fact, a manifest improvement in business everywhere, and very glad we are to note it. But it is an improvement very gradual in its developements; and while its growth is a subject of general rejoicing, it would be folly to expect it to be either rapid or sudden.

MR. PLIMSOLL, the Englishman who is making so much effort to prevent unseaworthy ships from being allowed to sail, has a very provoking way of supporting his pleas by the stubbornest of facts. Already he has prepared from the official records at Lloyd's a list of the vessels posted as missing since the year began. They number twenty-eight, and had on board three hundred and forty-three persons. Not a word has been heard from one of them. It is no wonder, under such a condition of things, that the English marine reports give so many accounts of the mutiny of crews, who refuse to risk their lives on rotten, overloaded ships, and it is altogether probable that the most of these disasters are, like so many fires, attributable to the moral hazard which has grown up with the insurance business and, whether on land or water, is one of the worst evils it has to contend against under the present systems of administration.

VIRGINIA has a new railroad law, forbidding undue preferences, and prohibiting common carriers from charging for transportation over the same distance and the same character of trains a higher rate for freight consigned to or from any point in that State than is charged for like freight to or from any point beyond the limits of the State; or more for local than for through freights and passengers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

AFTER THE STORM.

After the storm, a calm;
After the bruise, a balm;
For the ill brings good, in the Lord's own time;
And the sigh rouses the psalm.

After the drought, the dew;
After the cloud, the blue;
For the sky will smile, in the sun's good time,
And the earth grow glad and new.

Bloom is the heir of blight,
Dawn is the child of night,
And the rolling change of the busy world
Bids the wrong yield back the right.

Under the fount of ill,
Many a cup doth fill,
And the patient lip, though it drink oft
Finds only the bitter still.

Truth seemed oft to sleep,
Blessings slow to reap,
Till the hours of waiting are weary to bear,
And the courage is hard to keep!

Nevertheless, I know
Out of the dark must grow
Sooner or later, whatever is fair,
Since the heavens have willed it so.

His name is Boyton—not Byynton.

Overhaul your histories for the 19th.

Leavenworth, Kansas, is to have a rolling mill.

The *Post's* head was literally turned upside-down, yesterday.

The old Free Soilers are to have a gathering in Boston next fall.

To cover our floors with foreign carpets cost $6,172,564 last year.

The Pension Office books at Washington, show rejected claims to the number of 60,000.

The new Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia was opened for business on Tuesday.

It will require seven years of steady work to construct the tunnel between England and France.

Our ships of war are manned by crews two-thirds of whom owe no allegiance to the American flag.

Kansas papers express the belief that the present will be the most fruitful year that State has ever experienced.

The murder of a British surveying party in India has been avenged by the utter destruction of five Indian villages.

The California gold production for the first quarter of this year is $7,700,000 less than for the same period last year.

President Grant has declined to attend the centennial celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Our appreciation for foreign buttons is illustrated by the fact that last year we expended for those little articles $2,841,590.

The withdrawal of State subsidies from the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, will deprive that Church of $900,000 annually.

An analysis of the ore recently discovered near Providence, Rhode Island, shows 38 per cent. of copper and $45 a ton in silver.

Whether Pittsburgh is to be distinguished as the "Mud and Dirt Metropolis of the United States" rests with the Street Commissioners.

Last year France had the best wine crop since 1869. It amounted in all to 1,389,214,750 gallons, exceeding the yield of 1873 by 603,262,000 gallons.

Wise economy. Twenty-five per cent. more of corn will be planted in Georgia this year than heretofore. This will not interfere with cotton.

General Devens, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order fixing Saturday, the 29th of May, as Decoration day.

Since the war the value of personal property has increased in Virginia sixty-five per cent., and is only sixty per cent. less than when slavery was in its prime.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has decided that the lessees of the New Orleans public markets have exclusive rights, and may close the private markets in that city.

One hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dozen corsets, valued at $1,255,589, had to be imported last year to add to the symmetry and grace of American women.

The Welsh have begun to have spelling matches. Spell the following: Dafddychweledigdethau, Ysgrifenedigaethau, Llwyreymalaiduedyn, Anmhberswyldigaetholeb, and Aunghyfnewidioledigaethau.

The Place to Halt.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

It seemed a very simple thing to do when the Roman Catholic Church authorities of New York submitted a proposition for the mergence of parochial schools in the public school system "under conditions." To that class of individuals whose members are always ready to travel forty miles out of the direct course to avoid an hour's labor to remove an obstruction, it seemed something like a concession. One enthusiastic journal accepted it as a tribute to the public school system, as incidentally it was; but it was apparent from the first that it was not intended as a concession of that sort at all. But the friends of universal and non-sectarian education can now see that the proposition was necessary to arouse the attention of the country to the subject of ecclesiastical encroachment. A good many people have temporarily forgotten that when the fathers of the Republic abolished lords temporal they abolished lords spiritual as well. Their protest included monopoly of ecclesiastical as well as civil privileges by any set of men. They set their faces against both, and they did well. Absolute freedom of choice in matters of faith and belief is as necessary to the free state as fresh air and wholesome food is to the individual man. As no state can endure which permits the morals of youth to be systematically corrupted, so the conditions of freedom must fail to serve where the infant mind is systematically hampered by dogmatic lines. The Catholics object to nothing for the individual which the individual is competent to do for himself.

The proposition alluded to, and to which we paid some attention at the time, was tentative. It was a plummet dropped into the quiet shallows of public sentiment. And it does not matter though the artifice was as shallow as the pool into which the lead was cast. The intelligent public looked beyond the act and saw the measure to be a fundamental principle. No after explanation modifies or denies or menaces any respect. We observe that a correspondent of the New York *Herald* comes forward with the usual fallacy to quiet public apprehensiveness. He adopts the usual mode, which is to assume something to be true, that, if admitted, would end the controversy. He assumes that the concept of the proposition would satisfactorily and permanently settle the issue. This assumption is based upon another, of course, because aggression always heaps assumption upon assumption. The precedent assumption is that any parochial society supposes it has the right to build a school house and provide teachers both paid and moral, and then come forward and claim its pro rata of the school fund raised by taxation. The limit of the supposititious has never been reached nor will be set; and to say that a supposition of this kind is a principle of action is to say that the vagaries of mankind are principles. The supposition cited is a vagary, and no more pertains to the disbursement of the public school fund than it does to the disbursement of any other public moneys. The same supposition might apply to the construction of school houses as well as to the support of parochial schools. In this country we take the broad ground that a dogmatic confession of faith under State patronage is not compatible with civil and religious liberty. The various sects of Christendom stand upon an equal footing. The Hebrews may build their synagogues, the Mohammedans their mosques, and the Chinese their joss houses, and worship therein as it seems good to each; and the attempt to deny any of these their rights, or the attempt to give one the preference by positive law over any other, would be resisted to the bitter end. Every religion must fight its own battle in America; and if it commends itself to the common sense of mankind it need not fear. If it do not so commend itself it must take the consequences.

The length to which this supposititious principle, laid down by the *Herald* correspondent, may be carried, if acknowledged, involve the utter destruction of the public school system. The education of youth would be handed over to a swarm of warring sects. These ambitious sectaries must be served with a dose of their own medicine. We will suppose that the Hebrews have built a school house and employed teachers whose competency is admitted by the Board of Education. They now ask to be merged in the public school system, Hebrew teachers and all, and take their proportion of the school fund. We don't know how Cardinal McCloskey would like this as an isolated proposition, but the inference is that he would not urge it as a matter of principle. The proposition of the Catholics is in no wise different. It is an isolated proposition. No other church organization is asking for similar favors. The various Protestant organizations, in this country, at least, seek no adventitious aid to growth. They find their surest aid in universal secular education. They desire intelligent affiliation as the most certain foundation of the Church.

AN EXTRAORDINARY advertisement as showing the progress of modern printing was recently noted in Glasgow. The *Evening Star* changed proprietors, and was afterward issued from the office of the Glasgow *News*, whereupon the fact was announced by means of no less than 1,025,000 little hand-bills, which were printed in the incredibly small space of half an inch square in a feat of rapid printing, says the *News*, has never before been performed, and it would have been impossible to perform it but for the Walter press. The process was interesting. The small hand-bill, measuring three inches by two, was reproduced by stereotyping to the extent of three hundred and thirty-six times, and by four thousand revolutions of the Walter press the million bills were printed. It occupied ten hours to cut them up with a steam guillotine machine, and they were distributed throughout the town from the windows of two carriages.

PERSONAL.

New York elopement: "Dear Pa: I am going to Baltimore with Willie. Farewell, Annie." Willie was sixteen and Annie was fourteen.

Among the voters at a Bristol, Rhode Island, town meeting the other day, was a man named John Bullock, aged 104. He voted for Washington at his second election, and has cast a ballot at every Presidential election since that time save one.

Major Walter Harboard, who was recently turned out of the English army for cheating at cards, has gone to Australia. The family have agreed to allow him £300 a year on condition that he changes his name and never shows his face in England again.

London papers of March 29th have the following: "The son of the President of the United States, Mr. U. S. Grant, was in Dundee on Friday. He was accompanied by Col. J. J. M'Cook. Provost Cox met the distinguished strangers and introduced them to the leading merchants who have extensive business transactions with America. Mr. Grant and the colonel, accompanied by some Dundee gentlemen, were to fish on the Tay, above Perth, on Saturday."

The Mobile *Register* of the 7th inst. contains the obituary of "Daphne," a colored woman, of whom it is said: "During successive visitations of yellow fever she has been recognized as the most efficient and kind-hearted of nurses, and hundreds of our people owe their lives to her care. During the war she became known to thousands of Confederate soldiers by her attention to them when sick and in distress, and the families of many of those who were far away in camp, were indebted to the kindness of honest, warm-hearted, faithful Daphne for relief in their troubles and necessities."

Postmaster General Jewell and Sam Bard, recently postmaster at Atlanta, had a pleasant interview on general topics the other day. "Governor" Bard, however, had a specific object in view, and finally asked, "Governor Jewell, if it is a fair question, why was I removed as postmaster at Atlanta?" "Well," said Governor Jewell, "that's a pointed question, and I will give you a straightforward answer. You were removed because you are altogether too unanimous; you talk too much, write too much, and slosh around generally too much for the good of the service," "Well, Governor," said Sam, "is there any hope of a reconsideration of my case?" "None in the world, so far as I am concerned," was the Postmaster General's reply.

At Aylmer, Canada, a few days ago, an bed was preformed by a girl seventeen years old which was as heroic as its results was mournful. Her little brother, who was left in her care during the absence of their mother, fell through the ice into a deep creek, near the shore of which he was playing. She plunged in after him, and getting him to the surface, thrust him by main strength into a position of safety, although by so doing she knew that she was losing her own only chance of escape. When his hands had grasped something on the bank by which he could draw himself out she calmly bid him brace his feet against her and clamber up. The frightened boy did so, and the rescuer thus brought to bear upon his sister pushed her beneath the ice, where her body was afterwards found.

A correspondent of the Utica *Observer*, writing from Rome, New York, tells a curious story of one Hezekiah Wright, living a few miles from that city, who lately sold his wife to one Torrence. The agreement between the parties is reproduced as follows: "The agreement witnesseth—That I, Hezekiah Wright of the first part, for the consideration of five bushels of shingles, one-half acre of unharvested corn, and one-half of an acre of unharvested potatoes, do sell, assign and transfer all my right, title and interest in and to my wife, Mary Wright, to Joseph Torrence of the second part." [Signed and sealed.] After the instrument in writing had been drawn the same was read to the wife of the seller, who witnessed the same and agreed to become the property of the purchaser, and accordingly gathered her personal effects and took up her abode with Mr. Torrence.

A Tonic of Rare Merit.

There are many tonics, but few indeed which produce any other effect than artificial stimulation of the appetite. This, so far from being merely a positive detriment, as if the digestive organs are weak, because it induces the patient to eat more than the semi-paralyzed stomach can digest, and thus aggravates indigestion. There is, however, a tonic which possesses the rare merit of imparting both vigor and regularity to the operations of nutrition. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters produces a wholesome appetite, because they enable the stomach to dispose of what it receives with such healthful rapidity that a due proper time for meals it is not torpid from indigested matter, but craves its timely sustenance. Under the use of this tonic the latent digestion that renders the national stomachic such a powerful condjtor of nature in instituting those reparative processes which result in the recovery of the general health. Uninterrupted, vigorous action of the physical machinery inevitably results from the use of this supreme invigorant and alterative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 7 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, if not withdrawn compounds sent annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARKER, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary, and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jas. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fallansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeis.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

LOTTERY.
New and Novel
LOTTERIES!
$12,000 ..... for $2 00
$12,000 ..... for $2 00
$100,000 ..... for $20 00
$100,000 ..... for $20 00
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!
On the 15th Day of Each Month during 1875, will be Drawn the $2
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY!
Capital Prize, $12,000.
10,290 Prizes, Amounting to $100,000.
☞ TICKETS ONLY $2 00. ☜
TRY A TICKET IN THIS LIBERAL SCHEME.
$1,200,000 in Prizes.
Capital Prize, $100,000!
11,590 Prizes, Amounting to $1,200,000!
Will be Drawn ..... June 30, 1875
Will be Drawn ..... Sept. 30, 1875
Will be Drawn ..... Dec. 31, 1875
☞ Whole Tickets, $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.
Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawing take place.
Address for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2446. ST. LOUIS, MO. TTh&S

H. Richard Davis
ANNOUNCES
A PUBLIC DISPLAY
OF
Road Wagons
AND
Pleasure Carriages,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, March 29th.
WAREROOMS:
167, 169 and 171 Penn Avenue,
TTh&S
J. F. D. KEATING.....President.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.....Secretary.
GEO. A. Q. MILLER.....Gen'l. Supt.
COLUMBIA
OIL BURNER CO.
OFFICE:
No. 75 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ We respectfully call your attention to our COIL BURNING APPARATUS, for all STEAM BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, HEATERS, GLASS HOUSE and STEEL FURNACES. This Machine is easily managed, cheaply applied, free from smoke, cinders, clinkers, dust, ashes, &c., and perfectly safe. The only Machine that has successfully burned Oil as a fuel. Territory for sale. Machines furnished on the shortest notice. For further information call on or address
GEO. A. Q. MILLER,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
☞ Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.
BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.
FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.
Black Grenadines & Hernanis,
NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
Elegant Diagonals
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
98 Wylie Avenue.
WALTER ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK,)
NO. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBERG is with this House.
MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased. Writ of Partition or Valuation. No. 6. Sept. T., 1874.

To Edward Crawford, Sarah Elizabeth Crawford, intermarried with R. J. McClure, Almeda Maria Crawford, Emily J. Crawford, intermarried with D. C. Tichnor and R. J. McClure, Executor.

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where a partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth they are entitled, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. 7th

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JARED M. BRUSH, Bankrupt. No. 2320 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1875. Take notice that a resolution of Creditors, with the schedule of said Bankrupt, together with the statement of the said debtors' affairs and dealings, has been presented to Court, that a hearing of said resolution will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendatory Act of June 22d, A. D. 1874, and to show cause why the said Resolution and Composition should not be accepted, filed, and confirmed.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of ANDREW LYONS, Bankrupt. No. 2344 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1875. Take notice that a Resolution of Composition with the creditors of said Bankrupt, together with the statement of said debtors' assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing of said resolution will be had before said Court, at Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by 17th Section of the amendatory Act of June 22d, A. D. 1874, and to show cause why the said Resolution and Composition should not be accepted, filed, and confirmed.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of FRANCIS ALDARY, of Pittsburgh, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. All debts due to said Bankrupt are to be paid to the undersigned at No. 49 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, 549 Liberty street.

April 2, 1875. TTh&S

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of JAMES M. LAMBING, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at No. 2340, in Bankruptcy.

ROBERT P. ST. CLAIR, Assignee, Parker City, Pa.

March 29, 1875. TTh

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1875.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. SECRETARY of the Treasury, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Custom House, on MONDAY, the 19th day of April, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., the Marine Hospital Building and Lot, situated in this city.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal quarterly payments, with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the forfeiture of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

No bid under five thousand dollars ($5,000) per acre will be considered. The bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed for the interests of the Government to do so.

THOMAS STEEL,
Surveyor of Customs.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
All persons requiring Ice will find it to their advantage to use
Chautauqua Lake Ice,
Being the only LAKE ICE offered in this market this season, and at about the same rate that is charged for the inferior article.
PRICE LIST
Of Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, commencing April 1st, 1875, without advance during the season.
Office, 20th and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Per Day.	6 Deliveries.	Per Week.
10 lb.....	50 cts. 7 del.....	60 cts.
15 lb.....	75 cts. 7 del.....	90 cts.
20 lb.....	95 cts. 7 del.....	1 10 cts.
25 lb.....	1 10 cts. 7 del.....	1 30 cts.
30 lb.....	1 25 cts. 7 del.....	1 40 cts.
35 lb.....	1 40 cts. 7 del.....	1 55 cts.
40 lb.....	1 50 cts. 7 del.....	1 70 cts.
50 lb.....	1 60 cts. 7 del.....	1 90 cts.

100 lb twice a week, 60 cts. per week.
100 lb twice a week and over, 50 cts. per week.
50 to 100 lb per day, 50 cts. per week.
For larger quantities call on Drivers in Wagons, or at office. TTh&S
Sewickley Nurseries.
FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES.
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EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
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Spring Dress Goods!
In Medium and Fine Qualities.
At 25c, Good Black Alpacas, well worth 37½c.
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From 10c to 25c Per Yard.
UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
At 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1 00.
Our large stock of these Goods indicates that we are offering them at much below usual prices. Full assortment, from Lowest to Finest Qualities imported.
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At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Black Dress Silks.
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Plain Colored Dress Silks, at lowest prices.
Striped Dress Silks, all desirable styles and colors.
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Now Opened.
Popular Bargains in Plain and Striped All Qualities.
New Plain and Plaid Suitings.
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Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
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Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
Latest Spring Styles—All Made in Best Possible Manner—Prices Unusually Low.
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New Shawls, of all kinds.
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CARPETS!
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NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
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Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
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Choicest Colors,
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150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CIDER on draught, FAMILY APPLE BUTTER, BEST LEAF LARD in the city, WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.

Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

No. 80 Fourth Ave.

H. KEY.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, 1875.

The money market of Pittsburgh has undergone no changes during the day. The banks are still ready buyers of paper that is satisfactory, and parties whose names will stand inspection or who can furnish marketable collaterals are supplied with money at moderate rates. From out of town parties there is some inquiry for city names, but a tour among the bill brokers develops very little good paper in their hands. Rates of discount remain as last quoted.

—The reported movement on the part of some of the puddlers and other iron workers to lease one or more of the idle rolling mills and try what they can do toward solving the differences between them and capitalists is an encouraging sign. The efforts to found co-operative societies in this neighborhood have not heretofore been very successful, numerous attempts having been made by the glass blowers, resulting, in nearly every case, in failure, principally, we believe from the lack of business experience. Very few such societies have the pecuniary strength to carry out their undertakings without borrowing, and when once launched on the uncertain sea of credit, their want of knowledge of commercial usage and their known lack of capital operates unfavorably. The experience bought by such failures should have the effect of making new aspirants sufficiently cautious in their management to avoid the errors of the past.

There is no good reason why a combination of skilled workmen should not succeed in the manufacture of iron, as they have succeeded in other branches of manufactures.

Robert Dale Owen, in his autobiography, gives an interesting account of the principle of co-operation as put in practice by his father in his works at New Lanark, and afterward at Harmony, Indiana, where he purchased an extensive property from the Economites.

The apostle of co-operation in France was Louis Blanc, yet his central idea was rather governmental supervision and regulation than simple co-operation of individuals. A scheme that must necessarily have failed, as corruption and mismanagement sooner or later developes itself in all undertakings conducted by a government.

It is in Great Britain that co-operative societies have been the most successful. It was there that the celebrated Rochdale Pioneer's Society was founded by seventeen weavers, with a total capital of $140, from which has grown a successful business of large proportions.

At the present time their capital is reported to be over $650,000, of which $220,000 is used as a working capital, $100,000 being represented by permanent investments, and the remainder is invested in shares of or loans to other societies of a similar nature. Three years ago it had nearly 6,500 members, and its gross business for the year was over $2,300,000, and it paid the members a cash dividend of 12 per cent. The latest reports of all the societies of this nature in Great Britain show that they own in property and stock $5,932,820, and have a capital stock of $11,529,755. The net profits for the year were $3,350,000, and the number of members 262,188.

The ultimate possibilities of intelligent co-operation are almost unlimited, and if the present troubles between the million men and the mill owners result in the successful application of the principle of co-operation, the lock-out will not have been without some good results.

—A Washington letter gives the following account of the redemption of national bank notes:

"The Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department is doing very active work now in the way of receiving, assorting, destroying and redeeming national bank notes in legal tenders. The current operations of this department take about $6,000,000 from the currency of the United States; two millions being all the time in the course of assortment, two millions coming to be assorted and two millions on the way to the senders of the redeemed bank notes for redemption. This $6,000,000 is $1,000,000 bank notes, and $2,000,000 greenbacks; for when a bank sends in notes for redemption not received, the first thing done after counting them is to return an equivalent in legal tenders, so that the bank generally will not have its interest on their money, and to encourage the return of old notes.

"The system of doing this work is almost perfect. The first difficulty encountered here was the excessive amount of mutilation on part of the money to be redeemed. The next was the fact that there was no general authority allowed to do it in. The next was that it was an entirely new matter, and there was no clue to the parties hereby clerks could apply to distribute them. Finally, there were counterfeits and over-issues.

"All these difficulties have been surmounted. The redeeming office has been enlarged, and partitions and cages added until it fills the business. The old clerks have grown experienced to the business, and several new ones have been added. The mutilated money is growing better, and less, in fact, as to its proportion to the entire money; the counterfeits have probably all been found out, and the over-issues are known the same as a counter test the moment they are seen. Every institution is taken, and the work is regular and efficient.

"The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at the National Bank Redemption Agency during the month of March was $15,366,960. The total amount received since its organization last August was $160,366,668. The amount received and paid for during the month of March was $15,351,532. The total amount of notes received for redemption at that agency was $7,207,708. The amount assorted and destroyed during the month of March was $11,775,884. The total amount assorted and destroyed to the Comptroller of the Currency to the 1st of April was $78,574,545.

"The difference between the amount received of the amount redeemed is the amount of notes fit for circulation, exchanged with the Treasury for bonds for issues and circulation, and of notes of banks in liquidation, closing or reducing capital, turned over to the Treasurer of the United States. The Redemption begun the assortment of notes fit for circulation, to be returned to the banks by which they were received. The sub-treasurers are required to send only such national bank notes as are received by them as are unfit for circulation for redeeming, but a bank or individual may send any kind of a national bank note they please."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 14, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	.....	122¾	.....	122¾	.....
5-20's, 1865, reg.	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
5-20's, 1865, coup.	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
5-20's, 1867, reg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, coup.	120¼	.....	120¼	.....	120¼	.....
5-20's, 1868, registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868, coup.	121¾	.....	121¾	.....	121¾	.....
10-40's, reg.	116¾	.....	116¾	.....	116¾	.....
10-40's, coupons	116¾	.....	116¾	.....	116¾	.....
Currency 6's	120½	.....	120½	.....	120½	.....
New 5 per cents.	116¾	.....	116¾	.....	116¾	.....
Western Union Tel.	77¾	.....	77¾	.....	77¾	.....
Quicksilver	26½	.....	26½	.....	26½	.....
Pacific Mail	87¾	.....	87¾	.....	87¾	.....
Panama	121¾	.....	122	.....	123	.....
Adams Express	93½	.....	93½	.....	93½	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	87¾	.....	87¾	.....	87¾	.....
American Express	58¾	.....	58¾	.....	58¾	.....
United States Exp. co.	62	.....	62	.....	62	.....
New York Central	92¾	.....	92¾	.....	92¾	92½
Erie	24¾	.....	24¾	.....	24¾	24¾
Michigan Central	74¾	.....	74¾	.....	74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern	74¾	.....	74¾	.....	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	101	.....	101	.....	101	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93¾	.....	93¾	.....	93¾	.....
Chicago & Northw'n	45¾	45	45¾	45¾	45	44¾
Do preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	93¾	.....	93¾	.....	93¾	93¾
St. Paul, common	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash, common	15	14½	15	15	15	15
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	.....	28¾	.....	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific	94¾	.....	94¾	.....	94¾	94¾
Hartford	130	.....	130	.....	130	.....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¾	.....
Reading	56¾	.....
United Co's. of N. Jersey	120	120
Oil Creek	10¾	10
Lehigh Valley, sales	75¾	.....
Allegheny Valley	91	.....
Central Transp. Ohio	43¾	77
P., C. and St. Louis m. b.	.....	.....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875.

There was a moderately brisk trade to-day in most branches of business, the movement being liberal and generally at firmly maintained prices. Grain, flour and produce were quite active. Groceries were not so brisk, only a moderate business being done. There is a steady jobbing movement in provisions at firm prices. Dry goods, boots and shoes, general merchandise, &c. were moderately brisk. The renewal of the report that the rolling mills were about to resume work lent confidence to the tone of trade generally, and the opinion was expressed that with that event a new impetus would be given to the mercantile circles of Pittsburgh.

The following were the exports of grain and provisions from the four leading seaboard cities of the United States for the periods named:

	Week end'g April 10, 1875.	Week end'g April 3, 1875.	Week end'g April 11, 1874.
Flour, bbls.	49,229	64,102	62,467
Wh't, bu.	663,000	539,328	311,726
Corn, bu.	504,000	495,075	242,959
Rye, bu.	6,238	5,091	34,114
Pork, bbls.	8,295	6,927	5,495
Lard, lbs.	5,314,372	4,555,200	5,684,000
Bac'n, lbs.	4,558,845	5,057,234	7,271,000

*From five points.

—The outlook is even better. There is a good promise of an extraordinary yield of grain and grasses. With no drought on the 1st of April, and the season quite a forward one, there are no dry weather contingencies to be counted in, except as to a few sections where drought is the rule and moisture the exception. On the presumption that this is to be a good year for all farming industries, we may count on the following items:

Wool, lbs	50,000,000
Wine, gals	15,000,000
Wheat, bush	45,000,000

—Then there are the smaller items, the aggregate of which is always large, such as hay, oats, barley, tobacco, small fruits, beet sugar, Cuba in butter and cheese, and we may roughly estimate the agricultural products of the year to crowd hard on to the value of $10,000,000."

In the leading markets to-day values were generally firm. In grain, wheat and corn were steady, while oats were a shade higher. Produce was active, with butter and eggs weak; potatoes are moderately active at the recent decline. Seeds were in strong demand, and firm. Groceries were steady without quotable change in values. Provisions were sold steadily at former quotations, though the tendency of the leading markets for hog products is easier. In other respects the market was steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,323	9,793	19,116
Apples, bbls	1,717	1,359	3,076
Cheese, lbs	281	75	356
Corn, bush	4,188	7,518	11,706
Wheat, bush	2,959	15,724	18,683
Barley, bush	5,420	8,675	14,095
Rye, bush	60	85	145
Oats, bush	13,088	15,724	28,810
Butter, pkgs	728	585	1,313
Bacon, pcs	2,245	3,253	10,793
Bacon, lbs	591	787	1,378
Potatoes, bush	9,677	17,053	26,730
Hay, bales	2,890	2,295	5,185

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free on board cars.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The receipts continue very light, being 1,292 bushels for the past 24 hours, and 39,462 of all kinds of grain for the past two weeks. The light supply gives prices an exceedingly firm upward tendency, though from the marked scarcity of offerings transactions are limited. Millers firm, though the information as last received was more favorable for a good crop. On this point the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The advices now coming in all indicate that the recent fears of widespread damage to the winter wheat were without adequate foundation, and this feature is generally reported as favorable, and the prospects for the spring wheat crop are very fair, though the breadth sown in the Northwest will probably be much less than in 1874. Still there is a better demand for the article, both here and in New York, and the outward movement at both points is much as compared with the receipts. The latter being small here keeps down to a rather low point offerings of cash lots, and this tends to firmness." The absence of offerings, and consequently of transactions, precludes alteration in our quotations, but we suppose that if buyers once could be made at present figures, We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at 90@91 per bushel; extra Michigan white at 1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do at 1 20@1 25; amber do at 1 16@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at 1 16@1 17. Receipts for the past week are only 1,340 bushels. Corn was in good demand and strong. Receipts for the past week 7,318 bushels against 1,488 bushels for the week preceding. We quote shelled at 80@81c in bulk for yellow; 78@79c for high mixed; 76@77c for low mixed; ear steady at 78@80c for yellow on track; 75@77c for mixed. Oats were in very light supply and higher. Receipts were 15,724 bushels for the week ending to-day; 13,088 bushels for the previous week. We quote 38@39c per bushel for prime white; 60@62c for mixed. Barley is nominally quoted at 1 50@1 60 per bushel. Rye, the scarcest of the cereals, most of which was consigned to brewers direct. There is nothing doing in rye, and only 145 bushels have arrived during the past two weeks.

FLOUR—The market continues active and firm, in sympathy with the supply markets. The freight rates on flour between this city and Chicago are unchanged, awaiting confirmation, as the discriminations against Pittsburgh operate to make flour relatively higher here than in the West or the East. The receipts for the past two weeks have been very liberal—aggregating 19,116 barrels. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 @ $8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 00 @ $7 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 40c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of No. 1 white winter wheat flour $6 50@$6 75; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6 00@$6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@$6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 @ dozen packages; commercial $5; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—Receipts continue large, being 2,295 bales for the six days ending to-day, which is somewhat in excess of the demand, and prices are depressed. We quote prime timothy, car lots, at $20 00@$20 50; in small lots, $21 00@$22 00; upland prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@$24 00. Loose hay is selling at $22 00@$23 00 in bulk, $23 00@24 00 for No. 1. Straw is quoted at $16 00@$18 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ℔ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30 ℔ cwt; mixed feed $1 40@1 45 ℔ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 55 ℔ cwt; oil meal $1 80@2 00 ℔ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts 1,359 barrels, for the past week. The stock in first hands is still large, and the demand was dull, with a visible improvement in the demand, or prices. We quote choice to fancy at $3 50@4 00 per barrel; $2 00@2 50; common to medium at $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are firm, ranging at 50@55c per gallon; stock prime 45@46c for common.

BEANS—Receipts continue heavy, and the market is weak. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 ℔ bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 80@1 90.

BUTTER—Receipts 568 packages, (estimated at over 40,000 pounds) for the past week, against 728 packages during the preceding week. The market is dull and draggy for common to medium grades, so that the bank demand will not be met, though from the marked scarcity of offerings transactions are limited. We quote firm, though from the information as last received a more favorable for a good crop. On this point the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The advices now coming in all indicate that the recent fears of widespread damage to the winter wheat were without adequate foundation, and this feature is generally reported as favorable, and the prospects for the spring wheat crop are very fair, though the breadth sown in the Northwest will probably be much less than in 1874. Still there is a better demand for the article, both here and in New York, and the outward movement at both points is much as compared with the receipts. The latter being small here keeps down to a rather low point offerings of cash lots, and this tends to firmness." The absence of offerings, and consequently of transactions, precludes alteration in our quotations, but we suppose that if buyers once could be made at present figures, We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at 90@91c per bushel; extra Michigan white at 1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do at 1 20@1 25; amber do at 1 16@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at 1 16@1 17. Receipts for the past week are only 1,340 bushels. Corn was in good demand and strong. Receipts for the past week 7,318 bushels against 1,488 bushels for the week preceding. We quote shelled at 80@81c in bulk for yellow; 78@79c for high mixed; 76@77c for low mixed; ear steady at 78@80c for yellow on track; 75@77c for mixed. Oats were in very light supply and higher. Receipts were 15,724 bushels for the week ending to-day; 13,088 bushels for the previous week. We quote 38@39c per bushel for prime white; 60@62c for mixed. Barley is nominally quoted at $1 50@1 60 per bushel. Rye, the scarcest of the cereals, most of which was consigned to brewers direct. There is nothing doing in rye, and only 145 bushels have arrived during the past two weeks.

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CITY MATTERS.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL residing above the Monongahela bridge, on the South Side, who have failed to receive the paper during the past few days, are requested to leave their names at the counting room. The carrier who has been serving this route is no longer in our employ, and arrangements are being made with another party for the delivery of the paper to all who may desire it.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
9 A.M..	29 948	41	63	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29 865	55	38	N.W.	G'ntle	Fair.
7 P. M.	29.870	51	52	W.	G'ntle	Cloudy.

Mean barometer.....29.892 Highest thermom. .55
Mean thermometer .49.5 Lowest thermom..36

Beaver College.

Spring session opens April 20. Address Rev. E. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. MTh

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 19th. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., for catalogue.

Suit for a Commission.

Suit was entered yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, by H. W. Strickler, against Harry Shirls, to recover $1,250 alleged to be due as a commission for the sale of the fixtures, furniture and good will of the St. Charles Hotel. The sale was for $25,000, and the rate of commission was five per cent.

Injunction Granted.

In the case of Mary Ann McClurg and others vs. City of Pittsburgh and contractors for the opening of Sarah street, South Side, an injunction was yesterday awarded, by the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, to restrain the defendants, as prayed for in the bill, until further order, and Saturday next was fixed for an argument on a motion to continue or dissolve the injunction.

Lecture This Evening.

Mr. J. M. McNair, Supreme Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., will deliver a lecture this evening in the Fifth avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Subject: "Aims, Objects and Principles of the Ancient Order of United Workmen." Mr. McNair has a good reputation as a lecturer, and those who go to hear him this evening will no doubt be amply repaid.

Found Drowned.

Wm. McDonald, Esq., under date of Grant district, Hancock county, West Virginia, April 13, 1875, writes: "I held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man found in the Ohio river, at Gardner's Ferry, opposite East Liverpool, Ohio. There was nothing on his person by which he could be identified. The deceased was about five and a half feet in height, had black hair, and is supposed to have been in the water for some time. He wore blue cloth coat and vest, jean pants, flannel shirt, and shoes."

Freight on Bag Flour.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad positively refuse to allow the same number of pounds of bag flour to the car as they do in barrels. The freight agent of this road, at Chicago, says, in a letter written by himself, February 26th:

"If we should carry 21,500 or 22,000 pounds, because we carry 100 barrels as 20,000 pounds, we would soon find ourselves unable to take care of the bag flour trade."

An officer of the road in this city said to the reporter of the COMMERCIAL that they were compelled to reduce rates to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, as their yards were filled with acres of empty cars.

It will readily be seen that the statements of the two freight agents conflict.

LIBERTY STREET.

Western Theological Seminary.

At the close of the present term of this institution interesting exercises will be held. On Tuesday evening, April 20th, Rev. Joseph Duryea, D.D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the annual address before the "Society of Inquiry," in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, (Dr. Swift's.) Wednesday evening there will be a reunion of the alumni, in the same church, when an address of welcome will be delivered in behalf of the directors, by the Rev. Rev. D. W. Fisher, D.D., of Wheeling, and a response in behalf of the alumni by Rev. B. L. Agnew, of Philadelphia, to be followed by impromptu speeches. On the following day, the examination exercises—the exercises to be held in the chapel. There will also be a collation at two o'clock, in the Seminary building. Thursday evening, addresses by two members of the graduating class, with conferring of diplomas, in the North Presbyterian church, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, Allegheny.

Allegheny Presbytery.

This body was in session Tuesday and yesterday in Rev. Dr. Swift's church, Arch street, Allegheny. The principal business before the Presbytery was the consideration of the report of a committee, appointed at a meeting some months ago upon certain sinful practices, among which was Sabbath breaking. The committee in their report stated, in connection with the publication of Sunday papers, specifying the Sunday paper of this city, the chief editor of which is a member of the church, after a free discussion the report was referred to a special committee, of which Dr. Hodge is chairman. This committee will report at the meeting next June.

A call from Rochester to Rev. R. P. Lewis was presented and accepted as were calls from Hiland to Rev. W. W. Morton, and from Indiana to Rev. H. A. Provost.

Delegates were elected to the General Assembly, as follows: Ministers—Rev. M. L. Wortman, Rev. Thomas Hanna, Elders—A. M. Burchfield, Samuel Courtney.

A "Wanted" Man Captured.

A bold highway robbery was committed last October, the victim being a farmer named R. G. Crawford, of Butler county. The circumstances were, briefly, that Mr. Crawford was in this city with a load of produce, and having sold out, he started homeward. At the corner of Sixth and Liberty streets, a stranger asked permission to ride. He was allowed to do so, and nothing out of the way transpired until the corner of Federal street and South Diamond was reached, when the stranger suddenly garroted the farmer, and robbed him of some fifty dollars. Although not published at the time, there was a clue and a strong one, to the robber. A few days after Pittsburgh stated positively that it was "Cockey" Ward, a noted thief, who had committed more than one term in prison. The boy said that he saw him get on the wagon, and knowing his character, suspected foul play, and followed him; saw the robbery committed. A warrant was issued, but "Cockey" left this country. His return to his former haunts was not known until it was learned yesterday that he had been arrested in this city on a charge of disorderly conduct, and committed to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy. On learning these facts Mayor Phillips dispatched an officer to Allegheny, and the prisoner was taken over. He was committed to jail for a hearing on Tuesday next.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A Bar Room Butchery Near McKeesport —The Victim Thought to be Fatally Wounded.

Matthew Hans and John Herman were yesterday committed to jail by Justice of the Peace Berry, of McKeesport, charged on oath of John McNerliney with felonious assault and battery. The allegations are that last Saturday night McNerliney went into a saloon in Camden, a village near McKeesport, when he was set upon by three men—the defendants and another person whose name is unknown, who drew knives and stabbed him several times. The injured man asserts that he was not aware that the parties bore any grudge against him, and he can assign no reason whatever for the murderous assault.

McNerliney was brought to the city yesterday and now lies in Mercy Hospital. There are nine wounds on his person, the knives penetrating in several instances to a depth of two and half inches. His condition is extremely critical, the physicians expressing doubts as to his recovery. The accused are committed to be examined on the 26th inst., in order to hold them to await the result of the injuries inflicted on their victim.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Protection for the South Side Hill Districts—Monthly Reports—More Fire Plugs Wanted—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Present: Messrs Hays, Jones, McIlroy, Larimer, Pitcairn, Torley, and Wilson, President.

Chief Engineer White reported sixteen fires during March, with a loss so far as ascertained of $5,250.

Mr. Jones, from the special committee appointed to visit the South Side hill districts, with a view to providing protection, reported as follows:

"That we have made a tour of inspection over the hill districts, and find that from the want of water that steamers would be useless, and that to construct cisterns of sufficient capacity would entail a large outlay, and that in the opinion of your committee be injudicious.

We would therefore respectfully recommend that the said districts be supplied with hook and ladder trucks, with chemical extinguishers attached, and two hundred feet of hose each, which is, in our opinion, the best protection that can at present be afforded.

The report was accepted, and after some discussion the recommendation was adopted.

The Secretary reported that warrants had been drawn during the month of March, to the amount of $8,783 45.

It was ordered that box 115, destroyed by fire at the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, be replaced.

William Davis, Samuel D. Hughes, Geo. W. Bracey and Henry Fogle were placed on the sick list.

It was decided to advertise for sale the old Eagle engine, bids to be reported at next meeting.

Chief White called attention to the need of more fire plugs upon the South Side, especially below the bridge and stated that some of the plugs now in are unserviceable.

On motion, Messrs. Hays and Jones and Larimer, in conjunction with the Chief Engineer, were appointed a committee to confer with the Water Committee forthwith. The conference took place at once, the Water Committee being then in session. The committee returned and reported that the Water Committee had ordered thirty-two additional plugs below the bridge.

The report was accepted.

The committee heretofore appointed to examine the working of Joseph Busha's patent slate for recording alarms, reported through Mr. Pitcairn in favor of putting in the apparatus to each engine house going. The recorders all to cost twenty-five dollars each.

Mr. Larimer moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the city Attorney to ascertain what steps are to be taken to procure possession of the Twenty-fourth ward house, &c. Carried, and Messrs. Larimer, Torley and Hays appointed.

On motion of Mr. Larimer it was ordered that box 117 be removed from present location to grade, three hundred feet distant.

Adjourned.

GEORGE ARNOLD was arrested yesterday and brought before Alderman Kreiger on a charge of deserting his wife. He was committed, in default of bail, for trial, but subsequently procured the necessary surety and was released.

THE MURRAY—WHITE HOMICIDE.

Close of the Trial—Arguments of Counsel—Charge of the Court—The Jury Return to the Court Room at Nine o'Clock Last Night and Ask for Further Instruction—No Verdict.

The trial of Philip Murray, for the murder of James White, was resumed yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick on the bench.

After some important testimony, the Commonwealth closed their case.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Reardon opened for the defense and stated that White, a powerful man, had beaten and abused Murray repeatedly, and on the day of the shooting had made a violent attack upon him, striking him in the breast. The shooting was done in self-defense, as the testimony would show, and no such threats had been made by Murray as alleged by the prosecution.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Michael Murray, sworn—I am a brotner of Philip Murray; he was born in Scranton, Pa.; he will be twenty years of age on the 18th of July next; he is the youngest brother but one; I am twenty-seven years of age; Philip left home last July and came here; he came in consequence of an invitation from his brothers; when he came here he was in very poor health; he attempted to go to work, and did at Kloman's mill; he helped me six or seven days before he boarded at Mrs. McQuiggen's with me; then he went in Zug's old mill; he was able to work there not very long; after that he went to Snoenberger's mill; that was about the first of September; he worked there but a short time, only two heats, and took sick; the day before the shooting he knocked off and wasn't able to continue his work; he came home sick on the morning of the shooting, the 30, he was not able to go to work; after the trouble between me and white I was walking up stairs and met Philip coming down; he saw my bloody condition; I went out on the street and had words with White; Philip came up to me and told me to go to the house and not to fight with White; he then went up to White and said, "White, it's a shame for you to be always fighting with my brothers." White had two stones in his hand, and he followed Philip closely, pushing him along, and said, "D—n you, I'll kill you too;" Philip ran up Fourteenth street and stayed away until White disappeared; when my brother and I were up in the room, between the time of striking and time of shooting, I told him we would have to leave; he made no threats whatever against White; my brother had not been out of the house since the day before, when he quit work in consequence of sickness; Philip never made any threats against White; White threw a stone at my brother while he was chasing him, at the corner of Fourteenth and Pike streets; I saw my brother shortly afterward; several others were there; my brother was sitting down there next to William Powers; my brother made no such remark as "White will get his final decision, and that's all;" "it will be in the other world;" my brother said he would sue White; I told him to never mind; my brother did not say, "White will get his decision" and look up at the clock; he did not look at the clock, because he couldn't see, to tell what time it was; it is very seldom that one can; I left Philip at the corner by himself; when I saw the crowd at the mill it was shortly after twelve; the shooting was all over then; I had known White from the month previous; I got acquainted with him at the boarding house; he was boarding there. On the day of the shooting I heard White say at the house when Philip came in; his face was all swelled up and his clothes were all wet; I didn't see what caused the injury, but I was told the cause; on the morning of the shooting I met White on Liberty street, in Insight, had black hair, and is supposed to have been in the water for some time. He wore blue cloth coat and vest, jean pants, flannel shirt, and shoes.

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Freight on Bag Flour.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad positively refuse to allow the same number of pounds of bag flour to the car as they do in barrels. The freight agent of this road, at Chicago, says, in a letter written by himself, February 26th:

"If we should carry 21,500 or 22,000 pounds, because we carry 100 barrels as 20,000 pounds, we would soon find ourselves unable to take care of the bag flour trade."

An officer of the road in this city said to the reporter of the COMMERCIAL that they were compelled to reduce rates to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, as their yards were filled with acres of empty cars.

It will readily be seen that the statements of the two freight agents conflict.

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THE PUDDLERS' STRIKE.

An End of the Lock-Out—The Furnaces Relighted and a General Resumption of Business to Follow—Action of the Iron Association.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. Brown in the chair, when some important matters were up for consideration.

The bill of Messrs. J. L. Knox, A. Alston and John Snyder, the arbitrators for the appraisement of lands and tools at the Allegheny City works when Mr. Douglass forfeited his contract, was first taken up. After considerable discussion a motion was passed allowing each arbitrator eight dollars per day.

The claim of Mr. E. W. Smith for $500 for examining the plans of engines was next considered. The matter was compromised by allowing him $375.

The pay rolls for March were approved as follows:

Coll's quarry	$ 518 22
Office	1,532 46
First set of engines	4,576 06
Second pair of engines	5,669 66
Boilers	1,260 00
Total	$13,128 22

A number of miscellaneous bills were approved and ordered to be paid.

A communication was read from Mr. A. Bradley, stating that if the committee would lay water pipe on Fifth avenue, from Miller street to Millvale avenue, he would pay $300 of the cost. Referred to the sub-committee on pipe laying.

FIRE PLUGS FOR THE SOUTH SIDE.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry submitted a communication from Mr. G. Stengel, superintendent of the Monongahela Water Company, offering to erect fire plugs in the South Side for $110 each, the plugs to be four inch plugs with iron casing, four inch stop-gate with iron box, and to connect the hydrants and pipes required. The communication was received and filed.

On motion the Engineer was instructed to have the plugs erected according to the request of the Superintendent of the Monongahela Company. The committee recommended that thirty-four plugs be erected between the Suspension bridge and Temperance street.

At this point a committee from the Fire Committee, with Chief Engineer White, appeared and as noted in the fire report elsewhere.

NEW MAINS.

The Mechanical Engineer was instructed to advertise for proposals for laying mains in Kirkpatrick street, from Penn avenue to Lookout alley; on Fortieth street; on Thirty-ninth street from Penn avenue to Mary street, on Woolsbayer alley to Mary street, and connect the mains on Church alley with the Sixth avenue main.

A communication was read from Mr. N. B. O'Neil, agent, offering to sell the city the right to manufacture and use the Etna grate in all steam boiler furnaces for $5,000 during the term of the patent. Referred to the sub-committee.

On motion a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Mears, Harrison, McCandless, Epping and Wainwright was appointed to confer with the City Attorney the right of the rising mains from the pump house to the reservoirs.

A communication was received from the Bedford Avenue Commissioners, requesting that the contractor for the improvement of Bedford avenue be instructed to hasten his work. Received and filed, and such instructions were delivered to the contractor.

The question as to what is best to be done with regard to the completion of the new works was then up. It being understood that both the Civil and the Mechanical Engineers had their views ready in writing.

CIV